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BOROUGH OF



DORCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the



SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1962

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Alderman H.G. LONGMAN

Vice Chairman - The Mayor, Councillor H.G. READ, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. E.K. HALLETT, J.P.

Councillor R.R. COLLINS

Councillor F. GREEN

Councillor J.M. MATTHEWS

Councillor H.C. PEARCE

Councillor F.D. HOLMES

Councillor W.H. CHRISTOPHER

Councillor H. DURRANT

Councillor Mrs. G.G. POWELL

STAFF - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health (Part time) I.B. LAWRENCE, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

Also Medical Officer of Health for Dorchester Rural District Council
and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health. Time allocated for
duties with your Council, two half days per week.

Clerical Assistant to Medical Officer Miss B.J. GREENING
(as at 31st December, 1962)

Same allocation of time as Medical Officer of Health

Senior Public Health Inspector

C.F. ALLARD, D.P.A., M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

D.A. DOLPHIN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Meat Inspector

S.G. HALL

General Assistant

B.A. GALE

Clerical Assistant to Inspectors
(Temporary - part time)

Mrs. D.A. JORDAN

Rodent Operator (part time)

E. HALLETT (died 21st Nov., 1962)

The Public Health Inspectors are engaged on full time
duties.

Health Centre,
Glyde Path Road,
Dorchester.

Tel: Dorchester 1000

The Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the Borough of Dorchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough of Dorchester for the year 1962. It is written on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The incidence of infectious diseases was very low during the year, only two cases of Measles and one of Scarlet Fever being notified. Of the seven cases of food poisoning only three were confirmed as such. The three cases of Acute Encephalitis had all been admitted to the local hospital from outside the area; one was a complication of a case of Chicken Pox, and the other two were doubtful cases.

An unusual feature during the year was the reporting of a suspected case of Diphtheria and one of Smallpox. The first was a teenage boy who developed a throat condition, which, in the old days, commonly followed an attack of diphtheria, he was admitted to the isolation hospital, but all swabs were negative (it was eventually considered not to be a case). He had been immunised as a child, but had not accepted the offer of a booster before he left school. All contacts were swabbed and kept under surveillance - all proved to be negative.

In the case of Smallpox, the Consultant on this disease was called in and after examination the case was considered not to be one of Smallpox. This was confirmed by special tests taken by the Public Health Laboratory.

Four contacts of Smallpox were notified to me who had been passengers on a ship from Australia where a case had occurred on board. Fortunately, all had been vaccinated recently, but nevertheless, they were kept under daily surveillance for the recommended number of days. None developed the disease.

This series of cases show the necessity of constant vigil and quick action, if necessary, to protect against the spread of the disease.

Polio vaccination continued throughout the year, the Oral vaccine being made available in May and most people opt for this method and vaccination by injection is now becoming uncommon.

Topical reports were made on Smoking, Chronic Bronchitis and Fluoridation of water supplies, and discussions on smoking with school leavers were held at various schools.

The new sewage disposal works has functioned quite well except for teething troubles with the sludge digester, but this is gradually being overcome, and the last sample of effluent was satisfactory.

A survey of trade wastes entering the Public Sewers was commenced during the year and the Council's consulting engineers were engaged to help in this specialised field and a full report is to be made in the year 1963.

Sampling of the river was maintained during the year and the results show that bathing in the river should still be discouraged.

The appointment of an additional Inspector for meat inspection only, had helped considerably and although there has been an increase in the number of animals slaughtered, practically 100% of inspections have been carried out.

An investigation into the source of salmonella - the principle organisms which cause food poisoning - is being carried out by Dr. G. H. Tee, the Head of the Public Health Laboratory in Dorchester. All the Public Health Departments in the County are assisting him in providing samples of meat and meat products and sewer swabs from slaughter-house drainage systems for this purpose. He states that the investigation is yielding interesting and useful information.

A Report was submitted on the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in the Borough for the last twelve years, and its relation to the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit was shown and the effects of modern drugs in enabling patients to live longer. Dorchester compared favourably with the rest of the County.

It was reported to me that two children might be suffering from a mild degree of lead poisoning, as blood samples had shown traces of lead.

The house and surrounding land were thoroughly investigated and further information revealed that three out of four of the family showed a trace of lead in their blood. Numerous possible sources such as glazed containers, electric connections to lead pipes, and the water supply (although it is hard water) were checked, but all were found to be satisfactory; but it was discovered that numerous disused electrical batteries had been discarded about twenty years ago and buried in the garden.

Samples of soil and vegetables were taken from the garden where the batteries were thought to be buried, all proved to be negative.

However, more samples taken further afield showed traces of lead in the soil and vegetables. Later still the area around was checked with a transistor and Geiger counter, but revealed nothing.

Although the children were very young it is still possible that the source of the lead was sieved vegetables.

A new vegetable garden is now used and no lead has been found on this site.

Owing to alterations in the old clinic, which has now been entirely adapted for laboratory purposes, the office of the Medical Officer of Health was transferred to the new Health Centre, otherwise the address and telephone number are unaltered.

I again wish to express my thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Council for their co-operation during the year, and also to Mr. Allard and the rest of the Public Health Staff for their continued support and finally to the other departments for their ready help.

Your obedient Servant,

J.B. Lawrence.

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

(Figures for 1961 shown in brackets)

Area	1,675 acres
Resident Population	12,750 (12,130)
Number of houses inhabited at the end of 1961 ..	3,710 (3,638)
Rateable Value (31st March, 1963)	£203,904 (£199,348)
Sum represented by Penny Rate (1962-1963) ..	£795 (£795)

VITAL STATISTICS

Population - Estimate for Births and Deaths 12,750

Comparability Factor	Births 1.01
	Deaths 0.89

<u>Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	103	92	195
Illegitimate	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>107</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>204</u> (166)

<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> (4)

<u>Deaths - All Causes</u>	108	102	210 (174)
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<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year (Infant Mortality)</u>			
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u> (3)

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks (Neo-Natal Mortality)</u>			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> (2)

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week (Early Neo-Natal Mortality)</u>			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> (1)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth Rate x Comparability Factor	16.76	14.6	14.2
Birth Rate for England and Wales	18.0	17.4	17.1
Death Rate x Comparability Factor	14.65	12.5	11.62
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.9	12.0	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate	24.5	18.0	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	21.4	21.4	21.7

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-	(-)
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	(-)
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	(-)
Diphtheria	-	-	-	(-)
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	(-)
Meningitis	-	-	-	(-)
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	(-)
Measles	-	-	-	(-)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	(-)
Cancer of stomach	-	1	1	(4)
Cancer of lung, bronchus	4	1	5	(9)
Cancer of breast	-	2	2	(4)
Cancer of uterus	-	-	-	(2)
Other cancers	7	13	20	(13)
Acute Anaemia	1	1	2	(-)
Diabetes	-	-	-	(1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	24	42	(27)
Coronary Disease, Angina	20	18	38	(38)
High Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	1	2	3	(3)
Other Heart Disease	17	14	31	(16)
Other circulatory disease	3	3	6	(3)
Influenza	1	2	3	(3)
Pneumonia	4	7	11	(11)
Bronchitis	7	1	8	(9)
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3	(3)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	(-)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	(-)
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1	(-)
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	(4)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	(-)
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3	(2)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	10	19	(16)
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	-	4	(1)
All other accidents	3	-	3	(1)
All Causes	108	102	210	(174)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table summarises the notifications of infectious diseases made during the year:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>										<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65+	A.U.		<u>admitted</u> <u>to</u> <u>Hospital</u>	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	17	17	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Encephalitis	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION STATISTICS - 1962

The following figures have been given by the County Council:-

B.C.G.	POLIOMYELITIS			DIPHTHERIA		WHOOPING COUGH		TETANUS		SMALLPOX	
	P.	3rd	4th	P.	B.	P.	B.	P.	B.	P.	B.
460	(129) 66	(126) 156	(22) 82	187	186	170	79	281	132	338	286

P = Primary

B = Booster

Figures in brackets = Oral polio.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1962, the following cases and deaths from Tuberculosis were notified:- (figures for 1961 shown in brackets)

Age Periods	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1(1)	2(1)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)

It is again to be noted that the new cases did not occur in the teenage group.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

I wish, once again, to thank Dr. T.V. Cooper of the County Laboratory and Dr. G.H. Tee of the Public Health Laboratory and their staff for their continued help and co-operation during the year.

The following is a table of specimens submitted to the Laboratories (Totals for 1961 shown in brackets):-

Throat Swabs	...	5(15)	Milk	...	224(309)
Faeces	...	14(58)	Ice Cream	...	61 (78)
Blood	...	10 (8)	Water	...	258(173)
Sputum	...	30(75)	Sewage	...	309 (77)
Miscellaneous	...	121(64)			

HOUSING

<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>In process of erection</u>	<u>Completed in 1962</u>	<u>Completed since war</u>
Temporary	-	-	-
Permanent			
Traditional type	42 flats	16 houses 2 flats 1 shop & flat	504
Non-traditional type	-	-	-
Converted into flats	-	-	9
Number of Council Houses (Pre-War)	-	-	272
Number of post war houses and flats completed and occupied at 31.12.62 (Excluding the converted flats)			767

Improvement Grants

Of the 27 applications, 22 were granted, 2 were refused, 1 was withdrawn and 2 were not proceeded with.

In 1955 the Council approved a five-year scheme for dealing with 228 unfit houses (submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) and most of them have been dealt with either by Clearance of areas or as individual unfit houses, but 66 are still occupied. All properties except about 21 have been visited by the Clearance and Re-Development Committee and a decision made as to how they are to be dealt with, but this is dependent on the building of more houses so that the tenants can be offered alternative accommodation. It is possible that the 42 flats to be completed in 1963 will, by a process of re-shuffling, deal with some of these, but the building of more houses is urgently necessary to re-house people from these unfit and unhealthy properties, especially as we have a further batch of 55 houses to be submitted to the Council for consideration under the Second Five-Year Plan asked for by the Ministry of Housing in Circular 2/60 1960. A Report was made to the Committee stating the minimum number of units required in 1, 2, 3 and 4-bedroomed houses.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT - SECTION 42

No cases were reported under this Act during the year. The provision of Home Helps has greatly assisted in improving the lot of Old Persons and the necessity for their removal to Homes or Hospital has been decreased; furthermore the provision of houses designed for old people should reduce the need for more residential accommodation.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

To call the ambulance for routine work, ring Dorchester 1761-3, in an emergency ask the exchange for ambulance; always state urgency, nature of case, full address and which ambulance is required, e.g. sitting or stretcher case.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly refuse collection is carried out and the disposal site is situated in the Rural District. The site is well maintained and the use of a bulldozer has greatly helped in levelling and covering the open face, thus reducing any nuisance from flies, and by compression of the top, obliterating holes where rats could breed.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND WATER MAINS

I am indebted to Mr. Strange, the Borough Surveyor, for the following information regarding extensions to the water mains and sewers for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

Water Mains

Water works, Mountain Ash Road to Bridport Road		380 yds. 12" Dia Feeder Main
Millers Close to Poundbury East Camp	...	240 yds. 4" Dia Main
Manor Park Estate		500 yds. 4" Dia Main

Water Works

The new 1,000,000-gallon, covered, concrete, service reservoir was completed with ancillary works and brought into use in November.

No shortage of water occurred during the year.

New Source - Eagle Lodge, Stinsford

300-foot deep borehole was completed and satisfactory test pumping and sampling carried out.

1,250 yards of 9" rising main was laid from the site of the Pumping Station to Fordington Cross.

Sewers

Millers Close		150 yds. 9" S.W. Sewer
Barnes Way		50 yds. 6" Foul Sewer

WATER SUPPLIES

Co-operation between the Surveyor and the Health Department was maintained on the results of regular bacteriological samples and copies of chemical samples are sent to us. Any local contamination at individual premises is checked and re-sampled. The raw water is satisfactory and the supply is chlorinated.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths, but there are baths at two schools and a further bath under construction at another (completed in 1963). All are chlorinated and sampled by the County Council's Health Department.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance - clear	Taste and Odour - normal
Colour - colourless	pH Value - 7.1
Free Chlorine - not detected.	
Total Solid Residue (dried at 18°C.)	360
Suspended Matter (dried at 105°C)	Nil
Chlorine as chloride	35
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (free ammonia expressed as N)	less than 0.005
Albuminoid " (expressed as N)	0.0178
Nitrate " (expressed as N)	0.4
Nitrite " (expressed as N)	0.006
Total Alkalinity (as Calcium Carbonate)	135
Hardness (Total)	250
" (Temporary)	135
" (Permanent)	115
Metals. Poisonous (as elements)	absent
Oxygen absorption from Permanganate solution in 4 hours at 27°C	0.3
Fluoride content (<u>April 1963</u>)	(less than) 0.05

Remarks

From a chemical aspect this water is safe and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. The chlorides are higher than one would expect in a public supply but this may be due to the strata from which the water is derived.

PUBLIC ANALYST
8th November, 1962

METEOROLOGICAL DETAILS - YEAR 1962

Month	Rainfall inches	Rain fell on these days	Sunshine hours	Temp. in deg. F. Maximum Minimum	
January	7.59	20	14.50	52	21
February	.83	6	67.25	53	15
March	1.94	9	71.25	54	18
April	2.78	12	134.00	69	25
May	2.70	14	139.75	69	27
June	0.36	8	244.80	73	32
July	1.36	11	153.25	76	39
August	5.88	11	110.00	72	38
September	3.33	13	150.00	73	29
October	2.72	10	93.5	65	19
November	4.66	17	14.50	56	17
December	2.43	9	70.50	56	11
Totals	<u>36.58</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>1,263.30</u>		

Totals in:-

1961	41.48	1,593.40
1960	58.38	1,579.04
1959	38.60	1,611.25
1958	44.79	1,282.90
1957	46.67	1,496.10

Telephone (Office):
Dorchester 934.

Public Health Inspectors' Office,
North Square,
DORCHESTER.

August, 1963.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Dorchester.

Annual Report for 1962.

I present for your consideration the following report
on our work for the year 1962.

The employment by the Council of a whole-time meat inspector enables me to report 100 per cent meat inspection for the first year since 1958. Two advantages accrue from the Council's decision to make this appointment: first, your public health inspectors have been able to give attention to other matters, such as housing and the inspection of food premises, which were necessarily neglected when so much time had to be spent on meat inspection; secondly, now that in 1963 the duty of meat inspection is to be compulsory upon local authorities, the Council is in a better position than many authorities to put the new Meat Inspection Regulations in force at an early date.

The report refers to the progress made in dealing with unfit houses and it will be necessary soon to give consideration to a further programme of clearance and demolition. Such a programme is likely to be limited to fifty or sixty houses, most of which will be dealt with individually, and some of which might be suitable for reconditioning if the owners will accept the cost of the work as economic.

Consideration was given to the employment and training of a pupil public health inspector who would have attended a block-release course at the Bristol Technical College. Finally it was decided not to pursue the matter. It seems that the training of public health inspectors must in practice be limited to those authorities near the colleges where the courses are held.

I would like to conclude by expressing my thanks to the members of the Council for the support received and to the chief officers and my other colleagues on the staff for their help and advice.

B. F. Auer
Senior Public Health Inspector.

1. INSPECTIONS -1962.

Under the Housing Acts:

Inspection of dwelling houses	115
Re-inspection of dwelling houses	270
Visits re overcrowding	9
Unclassified	92
	486

Under the Food and Drugs Acts:

Inspection and visits re unsound food	86
Inspection of food premises (including visits for sampling only)	253
Visits re notified or suspected cases of food poisoning	15
Visits to slaughterhouses	1,057
Visits to dairies	4
Unclassified	31
	1,446

Under the Public Health Acts:

Inspection and/or testing of sewers/drains (including soil and ventilating pipes)	493
Inspection of closets and cesspools	12
Inspection of filthy or verminous premises	51
Inspection of public conveniences	1
Inspection for detection and abatement of statutory nuisances	114
Inspection and sampling of water supplies	79
Enquiries and visits re infectious diseases	205
Inspection of tents, vans and sheds	32
Unclassified	27
	1,014

Under the Factories Act:

Inspection of factories	5
Visits to outworkers' premises	-
Unclassified	-
	5

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act:

(excluding visits by the rodent operator)	349
Other visits	11
	360

Under the Shops Acts:

-

Under the Petroleum Acts:

18

Under the Pet Animals Act:

-

Miscellaneous:

-

18

3,329

The total of 3,329 inspections includes 375 visits made by the General Assistant.

2. COMPLAINTS - 1962.

Disrepair of houses	19
Overcrowding or other inadequate housing conditions	7
Unsound food or unsatisfactory conditions in food premises	9
Defective and/or choked drains, sewers, closets, cesspools, etc.	31
Verminous and/or filthy premises	22
Keeping of animals in insanitary conditions	-
Offensive accumulations or deposits	8
Other public health nuisances	13
Rats and mice	75
Unclassified	-
	184

3. NOTICES - 1962.

	<u>Informal Notices</u>		<u>Formal Notices</u>	
	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with
Under Public Health Acts	63	112	1	1
Under Housing Acts	3	4	-	-
Under Food and Drugs Acts	28	15	-	-
Under Factories Acts	1	1	-	-
Under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	2	1	-	-
Under Petroleum Acts	1	10	-	-
Under Shops Acts	1	-	-	-
Under Clean Air Act	-	-	-	-
Under Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	2	-	-	-
	101	143	1	1

4. HOUSING.

Clearance Areas.

Action with regard to clearance areas is the responsibility of the Clearance and Redevelopment Committee. No clearance areas were declared during the year.

The progress made on the four clearance orders made in 1961 was as follows:-

The Borough of Dorchester (Mill Street, Scheme No.3)
Clearance Order, 1961. The nineteen properties included in this Order were demolished during the year after the tenants of six houses were rehoused, five by the Council. The remaining thirteen houses were vacant at the beginning of the year.

Redevelopment of the area by private enterprise and by a housing association was approved and commenced during the year.

The Borough of Dorchester (Holloway Road, Scheme No.1)
Clearance Order, 1961. The four properties in this area had been vacant for some time and were demolished.

The Borough of Dorchester (Holloway Road, Scheme No.2)
Clearance Order, 1961. One of the four properties included in this Order was vacant, the remaining three tenants being rehoused by the Council during the year and demolition of the properties commenced.

The Borough of Dorchester (Salisbury Street)
Clearance Order, 1961. Four of the five properties in this area were vacant at the beginning of the year and the remaining tenant was rehoused by the Council, but demolition of the houses had not been commenced. The redevelopment of the site for commercial expansion has been approved.

Four properties in Colliton Street owned by the Council were demolished, the last tenant having been rehoused at the end of 1961.

The work of inspection of ten other suggested clearance areas containing forty-four properties and the subsequent preparation of reports proceeded and details were submitted to a meeting of the Committee in June, 1962.

At the end of the year the progress made in the Council's clearance schemes was as follows:-

No. of houses in scheme approved May, 1955:

Occupied	201	(198 tenancies)	
Vacant	27		228 properties

Progress to end of 1962:

Demolished	133		
Closed	14		
Excluded by Committee	8		
Reconditioned	5		
Vacant (no action)	2		228 properties
Occupied	66		

Individual Houses.

Individual unfit houses are dealt with by the Health Committee, which took the following action:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Persons displaced</u>
17, Millers Close	Closing Order made 13.2.62. Demolition Order made in lieu of Closing Order, 10.7.62. - demolished	2 - Rehoused 16.4.62.
14, Millers Close	Demolition Order made in lieu of Closing Order 10.7.62. - demolished	3- Rehoused 4.6.62.
12, Millers Close	Demolished by owner on receipt of Notice of "Time and Place".	3 - Moved to other accommodation 4.6.62.
28, The Grove	Demolished by owner on receipt of Notice of "Time and Place".	2 - Moved to other accommodation 30.7.62.

The policy continued of closing individual houses in suggested clearance areas before action is taken by the Clearance and Redevelopment Committee. This policy is applied when tenants are offered accommodation by the Housing Committee because of the condition of the houses they occupy.

Rehousing.

The allocation of Council houses and flats is the responsibility of the Housing Committee. During the year fourteen families from unfit houses were rehoused by the Council.

Housing Repairs and Improvements.

Repairs to housing defects were completed at twenty-two houses during the year. Twenty-seven applications for Standard Grants were received; twenty-two were approved, two refused, two not proceeded with, and one withdrawn.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for a certificate of disrepair were received during the year. Such applications are now very infrequent, although a number of tenants call for advice from time to time.

5. FOOD PREMISES.

The list of food premises, wholesalers and retailers, was revised and reclassified at the end of the year, as follows:-

PART A - WHOLESALERS, MANUFACTURERS, PROCESSORS, ETC.

Slaughterhouses	2
Wholesale Butchers	3
Meat Transporters	4
Wholesalers	3
Manufacturers	2
Processors	3
	<u>17</u>

PART B - FOOD RETAILERS.

Butchers	11
Fishmongers - Wet and dried	3
Fishmongers - Fried	4
Milk Distributors	
From premises <u>within</u> the Borough	4
From premises <u>outside</u> the Borough	2
Bread Distributors	
From premises <u>within</u> the Borough	1
At premises <u>within</u> the Borough	
i.e. not operating a retail round	6
From premises <u>outside</u> the Borough	3
Grocers, Provision Merchants and	
General Shops	44
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	4
Sugar Confectioners	<u>17</u>
	<u>99</u>

PART C - CATERING PREMISES.

Hotels	13
Restaurants and Cafes	19
Works Canteens	4
School Canteens	10
Hospitals	3
Residential Catering Premises	6
Public Houses without catering	
facilities (other than snacks)	18
Occasional Catering Premises	<u>21</u>
	<u>94</u>

PART D - OTHER PREMISES.

Off-Licences	3
Licensed Clubs	7
Guest Houses	2
Food Stalls (approx.)	22
House-to-House Traders	2
	<u>36</u>

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1962, and of inspections made (including visits for sampling) is as follows:-

	<u>No. registered</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
For the sale, or manufacture, or storage of ice-cream	60	62
For the preparation or manufacture of meat products or preserved foods	6	3

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, and of inspections made is as follows:-

Distributors with premises within the Borough	4
Distributors trading from outside the Borough	2
Retail shops selling bottled milk only	27
	<u>33</u>

Number of inspections 4

Improvements were required to one dairy.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the work of licensing of the dealers in pasteurised, sterilised and tuberculin tested milk is the responsibility of the Dorset County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority.

The following information was received from the County Health Department:-

Of the sixty-nine samples from retailer-producers which were taken all passed the statutory tests except five, which failed the methylene blue test. A further seventy samples were taken from schools, four failing the methylene blue test, and sixty from canteens, two of which failed the same test.

The results are considered to be quite satisfactory.

6. FOOD HYGIENE.

The total number of visits to food premises for all purposes was two hundred and fifty-three. Improvements were required to twenty premises.

About twenty-two traders sell food from stalls in the streets and in Dorchester Market. One hundred and twenty-seven inspections of the stalls were made under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

7. FOOD INSPECTION.

ICE-CREAM. Fifty-eight samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which were:-

	<u>Bulk</u> <u>Ice-cream</u>	<u>Pre-packed</u> <u>Ice-cream</u>
Provisional Grade 1	23	29
Provisional Grade 2	3	2
Provisional Grade 3	1	-
Provisional Grade 4	-	-
	27	31

Other foods.

Amongst complaints and other matters dealt with were insect grubs in breakfast cereal, unsound pies and sausages, discoloured steak, unsound bacon, unsound beef and cereal out of condition. After investigation warnings were given to the retailers in a number of the cases.

Unsound food.

The quantities of food found to be unsound and voluntarily surrendered to the department for disposal are shown in the following table. The food is surrendered at the office of the inspectors and disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse tip.

Canned or other pre-packed foods:

658 lbs.	Meat or Fish	(111 packs)
188 lbs.	Fruit	{ 99 packs }
98 lbs.	Vegetables	{ 39 packs }
6 lbs.	Soup	{ 23 packs }
2 lbs.	Milk	{ 3 packs }
30 lbs.	Flour Confectionery	(26 packs)
51 lbs.	Other pre-packed foods	(59 packs)

Other foods:

178 lbs.	Meat and meat products
14 lbs.	Fish
27 lbs.	Chicken
1 lb.	Rabbit
11 lbs.	Lemonade Powder.

Total Weight: 1,264 lbs.

8. MEAT INSPECTION.

Two premises within the Borough continued in use as licensed private slaughterhouses.

The Council employs a whole-time Meat Inspector, but to maintain the policy of 100 per cent meat inspection the Meat Inspector's time has to be supplemented, particularly at week-ends, by the Public Health Inspectors.

The Construction Regulations, under which the slaughterhouses were required to be brought up to certain standards, were to have operated from 1st July, 1962, but this date was amended to 1st October, 1962. By this date one slaughterhouse complied with the Regulations and the proprietors of the other slaughterhouse were given a final six months to complete the necessary works.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
No. of animals slaughtered	56,045	54,324
Full inspection	55,927 (99.8 p.c.)	44,088 (81.1 p.c.)
Partial inspection	59 (0.1 p.c.)	1,055 (1.9 p.c.)
Not inspected	59 (0.1 p.c.)	9,181 (17.0 p.c.)
Government contribution	£671 (1962/3)	£482 (1961/2)

The approximate weights of meat and offals rejected as unfit for human consumption are shown below:-

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Tuberculosis	1 ton	1 ton
Other diseases	35 tons	31 tons
	<u>36 tons</u>	<u>32 tons</u>

The number of whole carcasses rejected as unfit for human consumption was 276 (0.49 per cent of the total number of animals wholly inspected) compared with 250 (0.57 per cent) in 1961. The principal causes for the rejections, classified in terms of Memo. 3/Meat, are shown on the next page.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>ex. Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Anaemia, advanced	-	-	1	1	-
Bruising, extensive and severe	-	5	3	1	1
Decomposition, generalised	-	-	-	1	-
Emaciation, pathological	-	3	2	10	7
Fever (including salmonellosis)	-	3	20	4	4
Immaturity	-	-	11	-	-
Jaundice	-	-	14	1	2
Mastitis, acute septic	-	9	-	1	-
Metritis, acute septic	-	2	-	7	3
Abnormal odour	-	1	-	-	1
Oedema, generalised	-	7	8	10	4
Peritonitis, acute, diffuse, septic	-	-	2	-	2
Pleurisy, acute, diffuse, septic	1	1	3	2	1
Pneumonia, acute septic	-	1	2	6	1
Pyæmia, including joint-ill	1	4	28	1	7
Septicaemia or toxæmia	3	7	10	4	7
Swine erysipelas, acute	-	-	-	-	6
Tumours	-	3	-	2	-
Uraemia	1	-	-	-	-
Other causes	1	1	14	6	1
Total 1962	7	47	118	57	47
Percentage	0.44	1.50	0.62	0.27	0.43
Total 1961	12	61	93	32	52
Percentage	0.86	4.97	0.49	0.20	0.82

Carcases and Offals inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,579	3,154	19,085	21,243	10,984
Number inspected (fully)	1,578	3,152	19,057	21,166	10,974
Number inspected (partially)	1	2	7	47	2
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	47	118	57	47
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	429	1,157	584	1,102	2,514
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.61	38.17	3.68	5.42	23.33
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	8	1	-	252
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.06	0.25	Less than 0.01	-	2.30
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	14	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16	14	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Cysticercus Bovis.

Cysticercus Bovis is the cystic form of human taeniasis (tapeworm in man) and cattle inspected were subjected to routine examination of the head, tongue and heart. Thirty cases of cysticercus bovis were found, the location of the cysts being as shown below:-

Head (external and/or internal masseter muscles)	21
Heart	7
Head (masseter muscles) and heart	1
Head (masseter muscles) and tongue	1
	30

All of the thirty cases affected with localised cysticercus bovis were submitted to cold storage at premises within the Borough and kept at the prescribed temperatures before release for consumption.

The incidence of cysticercus bovis in cattle examined was as follows:-

1962	0.63 per cent (30 cases)
1961	1.95 per cent (52 cases)

Laboratory facilities.

The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, which is under the direction of Dr. G.H. Tee, are available for the examination of specimens from carcasses.

I should like to record my thanks to Dr. Tee for his help, which is always readily given on meat inspection and other public health problems.

9. SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Eighteen slaughtermen employed at the local slaughterhouses were licensed to slaughter or stun cattle, sheep, pigs and goats with a mechanically operated instrument of the captive bolt pistol type or an electrically operated instrument (electrolethaler). No licences to slaughter horses within the Borough have been issued.

10. WATER SUPPLIES.

Seventy-one samples of the mains water supply taken by the public health inspectors were satisfactory. Seventeen samples were reported as unsatisfactory, indicating local contamination at the houses from which the samples were taken. Supplies at these premises were checked and re-sampled.

11. DRAINAGE.

Two hundred and sixty-five visits were made to inspect and test new drains. Two hundred and twenty-eight visits were made to inspect and test old drains.

In giving consent to the construction of new sewage disposal works in 1956, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government drew the Council's attention to the need to undertake a survey of trade effluent discharges. Upon the completion of the new works and under the amended powers given by the Public Health Act, 1961, the survey was commenced under the direction of the Council's consultant engineers. A series of samples was taken from two slaughterhouses, a brewery, a dairy, a hide and skin depot, and a meat products factory. The survey should be completed in 1963.

12. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

One notice was received of proposals to instal a new furnace to which the Clean Air Act, 1956, applies.

Two complaints of smoke nuisance were received and dealt with.

13. FACTORIES.

The table on page 27 shows the number of factories on the Council's register and details of the inspections made.

Notification was received during the year of three outworkers who were employed in their own homes making wearing apparel or nets. The notifications in the "August" list are indicated in the table on page 28.

14. CARAVANS.

One residential site for thirty caravans and four individual residential sites were licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. The licence conditions were based on the Model Standards prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

FACTORIES ON THE COUNCIL'S REGISTER AND DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	-	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	83	5	1	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total:	101	5	1	-

FACTORIES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	1	1	-	2	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - PART VIII.
(OUTWORK)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: making etc., cleaning and washing	1 *	-	-	-	-
Nets other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-
All other types of outwork	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-

* 3 other notifications were received at another time during 1962.

15. RODENT CONTROL.

The Council's rodent control service was continued on the lines of the scheme approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. No charge is made for the destruction by the Council of rats and mice, except in the case of business premises.

In March test baiting of sewers was undertaken at fifty-five manholes, the bait being consumed by rats at eight manholes. A maintenance treatment was also carried out at twenty-one manholes and nineteen manholes were found to be infested. In September further maintenance treatment was undertaken at thirty-four manholes, the bait being consumed by rats at twelve manholes.

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses inc. L.A. Houses	All other Premises inc. Trade Premises	Agri- culture	Total
Total number of properties	15	3,638	871	24	4,548
Number of properties inspected:					
(a) Notification	8	53	13	1	75
(b) Survey	1	45	12	-	58
(c) Otherwise	-	4	3	-	7
Number of properties found to be infested:					
(a) Rats	5	38	13	1	57
(b) Mice	1	3	1	-	5
Number of properties treated by the L.A.	6	41	14	1	62

16. VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year twenty premises were disinfested.

17. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the summer holiday period routine samples were taken from the Children's Paddling Pool in the Borough Gardens and from the River Frome. The results again showed heavy pollution of the river at the sampling points.

18. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Under the above Act five premises in which upholstery is undertaken are registered by the Council. Premises within the Borough are not used for the manufacture or storage of rag flock. No visits of inspection or sampling under this Act were made during the year.

19. DEALERS IN OLD METALS.

Six dealers in old metals are registered by the Council under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. No visits of inspection were made during the year by your public health inspectors.

20. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

At the beginning of the year fifty-five licences were renewed in respect of existing petroleum installations.

Of eighteen visits made under the Petroleum Acts, sixteen were to licensed installations and one to new or proposed installations.

21. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two shops were licensed by the Council under the above Act for the sale of pet animals.

